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AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY IN ILLINOIS, 2000

Annual pay in Illinois averaged \$38,044 in 2000, increasing 4.8 percent over the year, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Peter J. Hebein, regional commissioner of the Bureau in Chicago, noted that Illinois' pay level was above both the national average (\$35,296) and that of the Great Lakes region¹ (\$34,545). (See table 1.)

Within the five-state Great Lakes region, Illinois had the highest pay level. Michigan, at \$37,016, was the only other state with annual pay exceeding the nationwide average. In the remaining states, pay ranged from \$32,510 in Ohio to a low of \$30,697 in Wisconsin. No state in the Great Lakes had a percentage increase in pay surpassing the national gain of 5.9 percent. As with the level of pay, Illinois had the fastest rate of pay growth within the region. In the four other states, pay growth was fairly close, ranging from 3.7 percent in Wisconsin to 3.3 percent in Indiana.

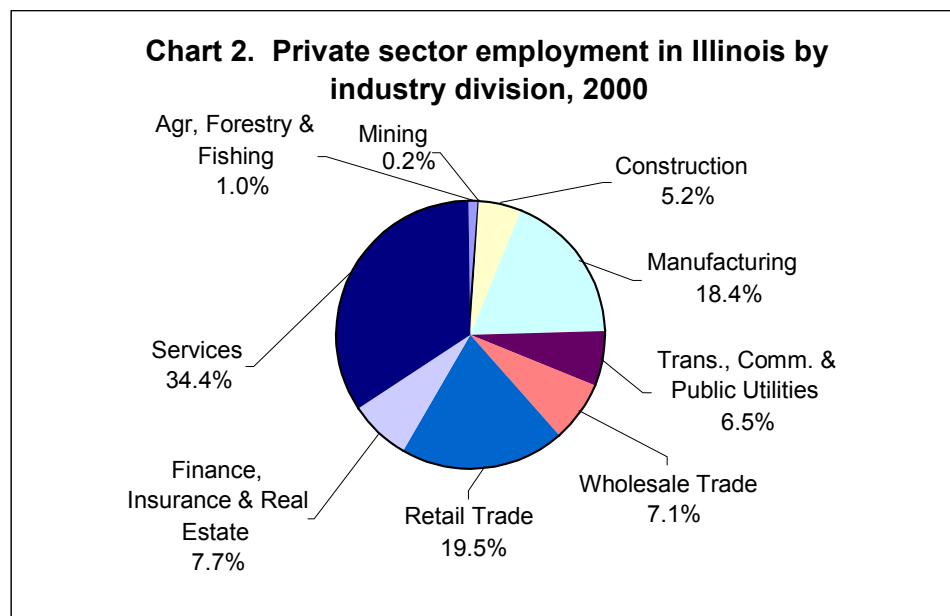
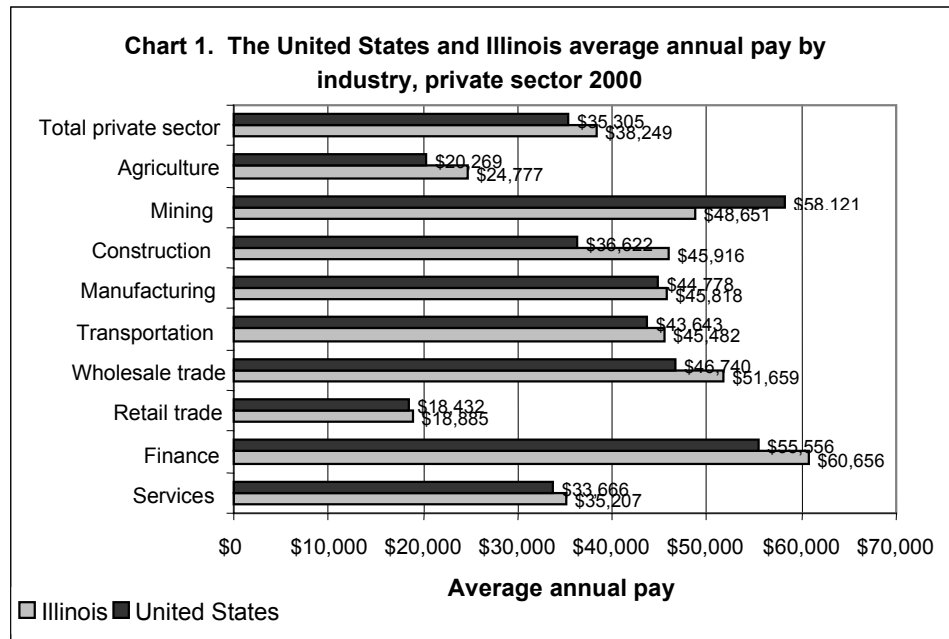
Annual pay data are compiled from reports submitted by employers subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance (UI) laws which cover 129.9 million full- and part-time workers nationwide. Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual payrolls of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. (See Technical Note.) Pay differences among states reflect the varying composition of employment by occupation, industry, and hours of work, as well as other factors. Similarly, over-the-year pay changes may reflect shifts in these characteristics, as well as changes in the level of average pay.

Pay in industries

Overall, 86 percent of Illinois' workforce was employed by private industry. Within the private sector (excludes government workers), pay gains ranged from a high of 7.0 percent in wholesale trade to a low of 3.2 percent in transportation,

¹ The Great Lakes states referenced in this release are Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin. This grouping corresponds to the Census definition for the East North Central Division.

communications and public utilities. The mining industry had no pay growth over the year. (See table 2.) Finance, insurance, and real estate, at \$60,656, continued to be the highest paid industry in the State while retail trade, which includes a high percentage of part-time workers, remained the lowest paid at \$18,885. Statewide average pay levels were above their nationwide average in eight of the nine private sector industries. (See chart 1.) The lone exception was mining where Illinois' pay level trailed the national average for the industry.



The services industry, Illinois' largest division, accounted for slightly more than one-third of all private sector jobs while retail trade and manufacturing each made up nearly one-fifth. (See chart 2.) Together, services, retail trade and

manufacturing accounted for just over 7 out of every 10 private sector jobs in Illinois. Overall, the distribution of private industry employment in Illinois was quite similar to that for the nation.

Pay in metropolitan areas

Chicago led Illinois' metropolitan² areas in 2000 with average annual pay of \$41,549, 18th highest among the 318 metropolitan areas nationwide. (See table 3.) St. Louis, Mo.-Ill. which includes the counties of Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair in Illinois, recorded the second highest pay level at \$34,913 and ranked 53rd nationally. Kankakee had the lowest average annual pay in the State at \$28,490, ranking 183rd nationwide. Annual pay for all metropolitan areas in the United States averaged \$37,010 in 2000.

Growth in annual pay from 1999 to 2000 varied among the State's nine metropolitan areas; however, none had a rate exceeding the 6.0 percent average for all metropolitan areas in the United States. Chicago's pay increase was the largest in Illinois at 5.0 percent while Peoria-Pekin's was the smallest at 1.0 percent.

Pay in large counties

Pay in Illinois' fourteen large counties, those with employment levels of 75,000 or more, ranged from \$42,904 in Cook County to \$26,857 in St. Clair County. Cook County's pay level ranked 38th highest among the 315 large counties nationwide, while St. Clair's was 289th. (See table 4.) Lake County had the largest pay growth in the State averaging 6.7 percent over the year, and was the only one to exceed the national increase of 5.9 percent, though Cook County's gain equaled that of the United States. Kane County had the slowest pay growth in Illinois, as well as the nation, at 0.1 percent. (Within the country, two counties had a decline in average annual pay—Williamson County, Texas and Racine County, Wisc.—and one, Barnstable County, Mass., had no pay growth in 2000.)

NOTE

Annual average pay data for 2000 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Average annual pay by industry data in this release are based on the 1987 version of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The data for 2001 will be based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Due to differences in NAICS and SIC structures, data for 2001 will not be comparable to the SIC-based data for earlier years. NAICS focuses on *how* products and services are created, as opposed to the SIC focus on *what* is produced. This approach yields significantly different industry groupings than those produced by the SIC approach.

² The general concept of a metropolitan area is that of a core area containing a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration within that core. See Technical Note for criteria used in determining a metropolitan area.

Users interested in more information about NAICS can access the Bureau of the Census Web site at www.census.gov/epcd/www/naics.html. In addition, the BLS has published two articles on NAICS in the December 2000 Monthly Labor Review ("Implementing the NAICS at BLS" and "A first look at employment and wages using NAICS") which can be accessed on line at www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/mlrhome.htm.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Background

These data are the product of a federal-state cooperative program in which State Employment Security Agencies (SESAs) prepare summaries of employment and total pay of workers covered by Unemployment Insurance legislation. The summaries are a by-product of the administration of state unemployment insurance (UI) programs that require most employers to pay quarterly taxes based on the employment and wages of workers covered by UI.

Coverage

Employment and wage data for workers covered by state UI laws and for federal civilian workers covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program are compiled from quarterly contribution reports submitted to the SESAs by employers. In addition to the quarterly contribution reports, employers who operate multiple establishments within a state complete a questionnaire, called the "Multiple Worksite Report," which provides detailed information on the location and industry of each of their establishments. Average annual pay data are derived from summaries of employment and wages submitted by states to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These reports are based on place of employment rather than place of residence.

UI and UCFE coverage is broad and basically comparable from state to state. In 2000, UI and UCFE programs covered workers in 129.9 million jobs. The estimated 124.9 million workers in these jobs (after adjustment for multiple jobholders) represent 99.8 percent of wage and salary civilian employment. Covered workers received \$4.586 trillion in pay, representing 96.2 percent of the wage and salary component of personal income and 46.0 percent of the gross domestic product.

Major exclusions from UI coverage during 2000 included most agricultural workers on small farms, all members of the Armed Forces, elected officials in most states, most employees of railroads, some domestic workers, most student workers at schools, and employees of certain small nonprofit organizations.

Concepts and methodology

Average annual pay is computed by dividing total annual pay of employees covered by UI programs by the average monthly number of these employees. Included in the annual payroll data are bonuses, the cash value of meals and lodging when supplied, tips and other gratuities, and, in some states, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans and stock options. Monthly employment is based on the number of workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period including the 12th of the month. With few exceptions, all employees of covered firms are reported, including production and sales workers, corporation officials, executives, supervisory personnel, and clerical workers. Workers on paid vacations and part-time workers also are included. Percentage changes in average annual pay for 2000 were computed using final 1999 data as a base.

The ratio of full-time to part-time workers as well as the number of individuals in high-paying and low-paying occupations affects average annual pay. When comparing average annual pay levels between industries and/or states, these factors should be taken into consideration. Annual pay data only approximate annual earnings, because an individual may not be employed by the same employer all year or may work for more than one employer. Year-to-year changes in average annual pay can result from a change in the proportion of employment in high- and low-wage jobs, as well as from changes in the level of average annual pay.

Each year, a relatively small number of employers provided insufficient information on the nature of their businesses to assign a specific SIC classification and therefore could not be classified by industry division. The wages for these nonclassifiable establishments, along with data for the agricultural division, are not shown separately, but are included in the averages for state and national totals.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) defines metropolitan areas for use in federal statistical activities and updates these definitions as needed each summer—data in this release use criteria established in definitions issued June 30, 1999 (OMB Bulletin No. 98-06). The 318 metropolitan areas are a compilation of a set of areas classified as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs) and Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs). Generally speaking, a MSA consists of one or more counties and meets specified size criteria—either it contains a city of at least 50,000 inhabitants, or it contains an urbanized area of at least 50,000 inhabitants, and has a total population of at least 100,00 (75,000 in New England). A CMSA is a metropolitan area that has a population of at least 1 million and has been divided into two or more PMSAs. The CMSA comprises the same geographic area as its constituent PMSAs which are loosely defined as free-standing areas that have a population of at least 100,000.

County definitions are assigned according to Federal Information Processing Standards Publications (FIPS PUBS) as issued by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, after approval by the Secretary of Commerce pursuant to Section 5131 of the Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 and the Computer Security Act of 1987, Public Law 104-106. Areas shown as counties include areas designated as independent cities in some jurisdictions, and, in Alaska, those designated as census areas where counties have not been created.

Additional statistics and other information

Additional average annual pay data (or Covered Employment and Wages data) is available on the BLS Internet site at <http://www.bls.gov/cew>. Data can be accessed in two ways, through Selective Access, which allows quick access to particular items, or via the special request FTP service, which allows access to extensive collection of flat text files. The Chicago Information Office can provide assistance accessing these files by calling (312) 353-1880. This news release, along with other BLS statistics and information, is available via the Internet at the BLS World Wide Web site <http://www.bls.gov/ro5>.

BLS issues an annual report that provides data from state UI and UCFE programs. The comprehensive report, Employment and Wages, Annual Averages, 2000, Bulletin 2546, features information by detailed industry on establishments, employment, and wages for the nation and individually for each state. The report is available for sale for \$48.00 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Publications Sales Center, P.O. Box 2145, Chicago, Illinois 60690. Telephone orders using a credit card (MasterCard, VISA, Discover/NOVUS) or Government Printing Office Deposit Account are accepted at (312) 353-1880 from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m., CT.

Table 1. State average annual pay for 1999 and 2000 and percent change in pay for all covered workers ¹

	Average annual pay		Percent change, 1999-2000 ²
	1999	2000	
UNITED STATES	\$33,340	\$35,296 ³	5.9
Great Lakes States⁴	33,240	34,545	3.9
Alabama	28,095	29,037	3.4
Alaska	34,033	35,125	3.2
Arizona	30,525	32,606	6.8
Arkansas	25,371	26,307	3.7
California	37,577	41,194	9.6
Colorado	34,191	37,167	8.7
Connecticut	42,682	45,445	6.5
Delaware	35,157	36,677	4.3
District of Columbia	50,885	53,018	4.2
Florida	28,935	30,549	5.6
Georgia	32,332	34,182	5.7
Hawaii	29,794	30,630	2.8
Idaho	26,044	27,709	6.4
Illinois	36,296	38,044	4.8
Indiana	30,027	31,015	3.3
Iowa	26,953	27,928	3.6
Kansas	28,031	29,357	4.7
Kentucky	27,783	28,829	3.8
Louisiana	27,216	27,877	2.4
Maine	26,887	27,664	2.9
Maryland	34,489	36,373	5.5
Massachusetts	40,352	44,326	9.8
Michigan	35,750	37,016	3.5
Minnesota	33,487	35,418	5.8
Mississippi	24,391	25,197	3.3
Missouri	29,967	31,386	4.7
Montana	23,260	24,264	4.3
Nebraska	26,632	27,662	3.9
Nevada	31,213	32,276	3.4
New Hampshire	32,141	34,731	8.1
New Jersey	41,038	43,691	6.5
New Mexico	26,267	27,498	4.7
New York	42,179	44,942	6.6
North Carolina	29,462	31,077	5.5
North Dakota	23,751	24,678	3.9
Ohio	31,395	32,510	3.6
Oklahoma	25,813	26,980	4.5
Oregon	30,872	32,765	6.1
Pennsylvania	32,696	33,999	4.0
Rhode Island	31,169	32,618	4.6
South Carolina	27,132	28,173	3.8
South Dakota	23,767	24,803	4.4
Tennessee	29,478	30,558	3.7
Texas	32,898	34,948	6.2
Utah	27,895	29,226	4.8
Vermont	27,597	28,920	4.8
Virginia	33,025	35,151	6.4
Washington	35,736	37,059	3.7
West Virginia	26,018	26,887	3.3
Wisconsin	29,607	30,697	3.7
Wyoming	25,647	26,837	4.6

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

³ Data are preliminary.

⁴ The 5 states comprising the Great Lakes states are in bold-face type.

Table 2. State and industry average annual pay in the U.S. and the Great Lakes States for 1999 and 2000 and percent change in pay for all covered workers¹

State and industry	Average annual pay		Percent change in pay ³
	1999	2000 ²	
United States			
Total Private ⁴	33,244	35,305	6.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	19,411	20,269	4.4
Mining	54,636	58,121	6.4
Construction	34,812	36,622	5.2
Manufacturing	41,941	44,778	6.8
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	41,786	43,643	4.4
Wholesale trade	44,185	46,740	5.8
Retail trade	17,602	18,432	4.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	50,910	55,556	9.1
Services	31,509	33,666	6.8
Illinois			
Total Private ⁴	36,423	38,249	5.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	23,834	24,777	4.0
Mining	48,649	48,651	0.0
Construction	44,051	45,916	4.2
Manufacturing	44,056	45,818	4.0
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	44,093	45,482	3.2
Wholesale trade	48,283	51,659	7.0
Retail trade	18,198	18,885	3.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	56,879	60,656	6.6
Services	33,178	35,207	6.1
Indiana			
Total Private ⁴	30,055	31,019	3.2
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20,392	20,990	2.9
Mining	46,095	46,823	1.6
Construction	34,075	35,071	2.9
Manufacturing	41,532	42,421	2.1
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	35,436	36,592	3.3
Wholesale trade	38,334	39,703	3.6
Retail trade	15,281	15,793	3.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	36,955	39,240	6.2
Services	25,524	26,826	5.1

Table 2. State and industry average annual pay in the U.S. and the Great Lakes States for 1999 and 2000 and percent change in pay for all covered workers¹

State and industry	Average annual pay		Percent change, 1999-2000 ³
	1999	2000 ²	
Michigan			
Total Private ⁴	35,891	37,233	3.7
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20,689	21,490	3.9
Mining	43,728	45,567	4.2
Construction	40,181	41,983	4.5
Manufacturing	52,657	54,706	3.9
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	42,987	43,853	2.0
Wholesale trade	47,027	49,491	5.2
Retail trade	16,776	17,312	3.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	41,704	43,571	4.5
Services	31,068	32,463	4.5
Ohio			
Total Private ⁴	31,137	32,193	3.4
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	20,328	20,838	2.5
Mining	43,510	44,118	1.4
Construction	35,128	36,250	3.2
Manufacturing	43,008	43,969	2.2
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	37,850	39,142	3.4
Wholesale trade	42,192	43,836	3.9
Retail trade	16,259	16,957	4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	39,684	41,502	4.6
Services	27,375	28,627	4.6
Wisconsin			
Total Private ⁴	29,246	30,307	3.6
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	21,500	21,965	2.2
Mining	39,697	42,104	6.1
Construction	36,772	37,989	3.3
Manufacturing	37,773	39,009	3.3
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	34,523	35,614	3.2
Wholesale trade	38,048	39,512	3.8
Retail trade	15,066	15,862	5.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate .	37,939	39,569	4.3
Services	26,031	27,111	4.1

¹ Industry data are for private sector employment only and exclude government workers.

² Data are preliminary.

³ Percent changes were computed from unrounded average annual pay data and may differ from those computed using data rounded to the nearest dollar.

⁴ Includes data for industries in addition to those shown separately.

Table 3. Average annual pay for 1999 and 2000 for all covered workers¹ in Illinois by metropolitan area

Metropolitan areas ²	Average annual pay			National ranking by level of annual average pay, 2000 ³
	1999	2000	Percent change, 1999-00	
All U.S. metropolitan areas	\$34,900	\$37,010	6.0	---
Metropolitan areas in Illinois				
Bloomington-Normal	32,895	34,226	4.0	61
Champaign-Urbana	28,017	29,158	4.1	170
Chicago	39,557	41,549	5.0	18
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	29,247	30,510	4.3	130
Decatur	32,062	32,599	1.7	82
Kankakee	27,311	28,490	4.3	183
Peoria-Pekin	31,776	32,096	1.0	92
St. Louis, MO-IL	33,361	34,913	4.7	53
Springfield	34,007	34,529	1.5	58

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs.

² Includes data for Metropolitan Statistical Areas and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas as defined by OMB Bulletin No. 99-04. See Technical Note for definitions of metropolitan areas.

³ Rankings are based on a comparison of data for 318 metropolitan areas nationwide.

Table 4. County rankings of employment and average annual pay for 2000 and 1999-2000 percent changes for all covered workers¹ in the 315 largest counties

County ²	Employment		Average annual pay		
	2000 ³	Net change 1999-2000 ⁴	2000 ³	Rankings by 2000 level	Ranked by percent change, 1999-2000 ⁵
Cook	2,687,504	35,074	42,904	38	74
DuPage	582,104	9,374	42,587	41	210
Lake	310,654	9,181	42,619	40	55
Kane	193,452	5,548	32,184	168	311
Sagamon	144,408	6,249	34,730	116	301
Winnebago	143,761	782	31,478	190	294
Will	142,294	4,753	32,315	160	288
Peoria	102,860	165	31,352	191	302
Madison	94,659	479	28,932	253	260
Champaign	90,527	2,586	29,158	248	166
St. Clair	89,992	1,976	26,857	292	274
McHenry	87,243	1,614	32,000	177	293
McLean	84,371	578	34,226	125	177
Rock Island	80,252	599	33,538	137	136

¹ Includes workers covered by Unemployment Insurance(UI) and Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs. The 315 largest U.S. counties comprise 70.8 % of the total covered workers in the nation. Counties in all 50 states are included.

² Includes areas not officially designated as counties. See Technical Note.

³ Data are preliminary.

⁴ Net changes were computed from annual employment data adjusted for noneconomic county reclassifications. See Technical Note.

⁵ Rankings for percent change in annual pay are based on the 314 counties that are comparable over the year.